

WEATHER FORECAST.
Unsettled, probably showers to-day and to-morrow; moderate temperature.
Highest temperature yesterday, 77; lowest, 58.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 269—DAILY.

WARD SENT TO JAIL FOR PETERS KILLING; GRAND JURY'S ORDER

Bail Is Refused and Immediate Action by Officers Is Demanded.

BOTH GUNS GIVEN UP

District Attorney's Affidavit Doubts if Slaying Was Justified.

CORONER SKEPTICAL TOO

Habeas Corpus Proceedings Will Be Entered To-day for Prisoner's Release.

Walter S. Ward, son of the president of the Ward Baking Company, who shot to death Clarence Peters, former seaman of the United States Navy, on the night of May 15, near the Kensico Reservoir, was locked in a cell of the Westchester county jail, at White Plains last night at 10:45 o'clock. He was arrested yesterday afternoon by Sheriff George A. Werner, and from 6:05 o'clock to 11 had been held in the office of the Sheriff, while his lawyers tried to find a Supreme Court Justice who would grant a writ of habeas corpus. They failed and Elwood M. Rabenold of Ward's counsel telephoned to the Sheriff that Ward would have to pass the night in jail.

Ward had been at liberty under a bond of \$10,000 because of his insistence that he had killed Peters in a pistol battle in self defense, but the Westchester county authorities, dissatisfied with Ward's own account of the tragedy and cognizant of several curious divergent facts, decided it was their duty to lock him up in denial of all security, and to that end they went before Justice Seeger at noon at the court house in the county seat.

Weeks Gets Order of Arrest.
District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks, who is also Mayor of White Plains, solicited the order from Justice Seeger with an affidavit in which the crime complained of was sketched broadly and which pointed out that the District Attorney was not convinced that Ward had killed Peters justifiably. The affidavit set before the Justice, furthermore, that Ward apparently tried to take his own life during the period in which blackmail extortions and threats were leveled at him, and it closed with the plea that an order be forthcoming immediately for arrest and detention without bail. Justice Seeger signed the order at once.

The order of arrest recited that Ward had been held under a bond of \$10,000, as the outcome of the Coroner's inquiry into the cause of the death of Peters, but that it now appeared the bail was insufficient. The Sheriff was instructed to find Ward wherever he might be and take him into custody. The hunt for Ward began a little before 2 and at 6:05 o'clock the Sheriff walked into the court house at White Plains with his man in tow.

Ward smiles faintly.
Ward, wearing a long raincoat and a rather flat straw hat, apparently saw no reason to be talkative, but he smiled a grim smile at the formalities of incarceration were gone through with. He is tall, rather slender, has a pleasant expression on his smooth shaven face and carries himself with considerable dignity. He did not seem to be nervous in the least, though it was obvious that he did not like being held without bail.

It will be recalled that Ward surrendered last Monday, admitting at once that he had caused Peters' death and maintaining that it was the result of demands for \$75,000 in blackmail that had been made on him by the former seaman of Haverhill, Mass., and by two other men who were with Peters when the shooting began by the Kensico reservoir. One of these, Ward said, was known as "Charley Ross." The other he had no name for except "Jack."

These persons, who rode to the rendezvous with Ward in a red Stutz, have completely erased themselves. Not a trace of them has been discoverable. No person has been found who saw them going or coming, and no record has been obtained of the red Stutz's tail end arithmetic.

Shortly before Ward was arrested, however, Sheriff Werner sent out to the police departments of this region descriptions of the two who are alleged by Ward to have been accomplices of the late Peters in an effort to bleed him of large sums in cash. Ward

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Venus May Be Inhabited, Not Mars, Says Scientist

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Venus is possibly inhabited by human beings, and communication with planetary neighbors by wireless "may be possible, although the cost would be immense," in the opinion of C. G. Abbot, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

"Its temperature is about the same as that of the earth," he added. Many popular writers have claimed great things for Mars as an abode of life, Mr. Abbot says, "but I cannot accept this view."

The moon, our nearest neighbor, is a waterless, arid, mountainous desert, he says. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are, as shown by their low density, mainly in a gaseous state. Mercury, like the moon, is an airless, waterless waste, besides being baked with terrific heat. The probable average temperature of Mars is 60 degrees below zero, and its climate is drier than the Sahara Desert.

TERMINAL PLANNED FOR ALL COMMUTERS

Would Relieve Pennsylvania and Grand Central Stations of Suburban Travel.

McANENY DISCLOSES IDEA
Suggests Site in Thirty-third Street and Says Westchester Has Been Consulted.

At a public hearing before the Transit Commission yesterday Chairman McAneny said that members of the commission have been in informal conference with the Westchester Transit Commission and its engineers upon a project which ultimately may revolutionize suburban terminal facilities in New York from points in Westchester, New England and Long Island.

The plan contemplates the relief of congestion in both the Grand Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad terminals, due to the rapidly growing commuter traffic by diverting into a joint suburban station all local traffic over the Long Island, the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford roads. A natural site for such a central union station, Mr. McAneny suggested, would be in the old car barn property, bounded by Fourth and Lexington avenues, Thirty-third and Thirty-second streets.

This disclosure came in connection with the appeal made by the Thirty-fourth Street Board of Trade that the Thirty-third street station on the East Side subway be reconstructed into an express station. Mr. McAneny remarked that at some time in the future that might be the natural point at which would converge suburban traffic from all the outlying districts named.

Both the Grand Central Station and the Long Island portion of the Pennsylvania Terminal, he said, already have almost reached the point of saturation in their capacity. With the future growth of the city congestion will increase. It seems highly probable, therefore, the chairman said, that a central suburban station will have to be established for the joint use of these roads and possibly for a future subway route destined to carry forth to the heart of the city the multitude of daily passengers flocking in on the five main surface lines that spread out fanlike through Westchester county and from those points southward, adding to the congestion of present city transit facilities.

Mr. McAneny suggested that the car barn site ought to be preserved for this purpose and that no other disposition of it should be permitted. The consummation of such a project would of course involve the extensive reconstruction of the present Thirty-third street station on the Lexington avenue subway, as that would then become a distribution point of prime importance.

Mr. McAneny would not say whether officials of the steam railroads had been consulted. "As yet the whole thing is sketchy," he said, "but I think it can do no harm to say that Commissioner Harbison, Daniel L. Turner, the commission's consulting engineer, and myself have had some informal discussion, at their request, to President Wilson and engineers of the Westchester commission."

FRADIANO IS GUILTY OF KILLING POLICEMAN

Peddler Convicted One Week After Crime.

The jury which had been hearing the trial of Michael Fradiano, a fish peddler, for the murder of Patrolman Daniel E. Cohan, yesterday returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree at 2:45 o'clock this morning. The verdict was handed up to Justice Daniel F. Cohan after the jury had deliberated since 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Fradiano killed Patrolman Cohan after the patrolman had handed him a summons for violating the hearing ordinance and wounded another policeman in the hand before he was captured.

NEW YORK YACHTSMAN
MISSING IN SAILBOAT
Capt. C. D. Hilton Put Out From Florida Coast.

St. Petersburg, Fla., May 25.—Fears were expressed here to-night for the safety of Capt. C. D. Hilton, wealthy New York yachtman, who put out alone in a 16 foot sailboat Sunday determined to cruise through the Gulf of Mexico, around Cape Sable and up the Atlantic coast to Long Island.

No report has been received of him since his departure. High winds accompanied by heavy squalls have been sweeping over the Gulf and it is feared that Hilton's little craft may have been capsized or been swept out to sea.

20 YEAR SENTENCE BY FRENCH MILITARY MAYOR OF RADELAUGH

Has Heard Nothing About Conviction for Inciting Syrian Outbreak.

IS AT LIBERTY IN PARIS

Former U. S. Minister to China Will Discuss Matter With Poincare.

BACK FROM DAMASCUS

Admits Popularity of America Might Stir Resentment of French Officials.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
Paris, May 25.

Charles R. Crane, former American Minister to China, was seen at 2 o'clock this morning in his suite in the Hotel Foyot and informed that dispatches told of his sentence by a French military court in Damascus to twenty years in prison on a charge of inciting to riot. Part of Syria is under mandate of France. Mr. Crane chuckled and said:

"Let them go ahead and do whatever they wish. I have told my friends what happened there, and there is no basis for any such reports. I have not heard of any sentence being imposed. If the military court took up the matter, certainly it was after I left there."

When pressed for details of the incident provoking the difficulty, Mr. Crane suggested it was entirely a misunderstanding which would be cleared up when he had opportunity to explain to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is Premier Poincare. It is reported Mr. Crane will see the Premier tomorrow or Saturday.

"What the use of raking up trouble over such a fool thing as that?" said Mr. Crane.

When he arrived in Paris several days ago Mr. Crane called upon the American Ambassador, Mr. Herrick, and talked of the situation in Damascus. He suggested it would be wise if he could obtain a private hearing at the Quai d'Orsay. Mr. Herrick immediately applied through the usual channels, but owing to the holiday yesterday has not yet received a reply.

Crane Appears Unworried.
From embassy sources it was learned last night that Mr. Crane was unaware of any definite decision by the Damascus court, but was laughing over the trouble occasioned by his recent visit to Syria.

It is not believed here that Mr. Crane's presence in Paris, already well known to the French, would warrant any judgment by a French or any other military court," said THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent, "but I am ready to do all possible to aid Mr. Crane, whom I have known for a long time."

At the Quai d'Orsay last night it was said nothing was known of any decision by a Damascus court, but it was doubted whether such a case would be handled with such abruptness. Moreover, in view of the fact that the French presence in Syria was well known in the highest political circles, the story arouses considerable disbelief, although it is admitted the routine by which such military matters reach the Foreign Office might cause delay.

A friend of Mr. Crane last night suggested that Mr. Crane had spoken from the automobile, and his gestulations, followed by the approving clamor of the natives, had been misinterpreted by the French officials as an attempt to incite.

U. S. Popularity Stirs Syria.
PARIS, May 25 (Associated Press).—Charles R. Crane, talking to the Associated Press to-night, said:

"Since my return to Paris three days ago I have been very cordially received by many members of the French Senate and others high in the Government, and there is not the slightest indication that any action has been taken or is contemplated against me."

"However, it would not surprise me if the military authorities of Syria were much aroused over the popularity of the United States throughout Syria, and I might show resentment by military action against me. I visited Syria for three days during the first week in April for the purpose of observing what had taken place since I was sent there in 1919 by President Wilson to report on the situation. I confirmed this time the conclusions which were contained in my report to President Wilson and which I sent to the President in 1919."

"It is true that a big demonstration occurred around my automobile as I was leaving Damascus. Thousands of Syrians gathered around the car and sang their national anthem and cheered the United States. The next day there were many arrests, but it is not true that the French military authorities asked me to leave the country or threatened to arrest me."

"I was in Syria solely as a private citizen, and I do not represent the United States or American missionary interests in Syria. I am deeply interested in the outcome of the Syrian question. American missionary interests have invested \$30,000,000 in schools and in other ways in Syria, and to this extent America is concerned with the problem."

Mr. Crane declared he had done nothing while in Syria which could be construed to incite to riot.

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Passing the Buck to Your Children and Your Children's Children.

Baffled at every turn in their frenzy to put over the bonus, McCumber and his followers are now by way of getting back of the miserable makeshift bonus scheme, paid up insurance.

This means passing the buck to your children and to your children's children—means the burden of paying the bonus will fall on them long after the men of this generation have passed on. Is this the kind of legacy the American fathers and mothers wish passed on to their children?—Editorial.

INDIANA PLATFORM PRAISES CONGRESS

Republicans Commend 'Business Administration' and Arms Conference.

'SPLENDID BUDGET LAW' LATTER FOR REELECTION
Document Was Brought From Washington and Approved by Senator Watson.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
INDIANAPOLIS, May 25.—The Indiana Republican convention adopted a platform to-day in which the national administration was highly commended. The plank on the Administration and the Washington conference was adopted, according to a member of the committee, just as it had been brought before the committee, after it had been approved by Senator Watson, who, it is understood, had conferred with Albert J. Beveridge. In his primary campaign Mr. Beveridge did not indorse the Washington conference.

The plank was a condensation of a draft brought from Washington by George B. Lockwood, secretary of the national committee. It was less detailed and specific, it is said, than the original, and it used the word "product" referring to the conference, not naming in detail the treaties that were negotiated by the conference.

"The platform dealing with national affairs was as follows: 'We congratulate President Harding upon the accomplishments of the first year of his Administration which have left his fellow countrymen and the world his debtors. Under his leadership there was initiated and carried to a successful conclusion the greatest single move ever made toward the end of all wars—the conference for the limitation of armaments conceived and called by President Harding, its product being promptly ratified by a Republican Senate.'

"We commend the business administration of President Harding. The increase in value of Government securities and the abatement of the national debt, as well as the improvement in general business, are due to the cumulative effect of the policies of the Republican Administration."

"The enactment of the splendid budget law by a Republican Congress, in response to a request of a Republican President is but typical of the hearty cooperation and the unselfishness of the legislative and executive branches of the Government under its administration by the Republican party."

"We commend our Republican Congress for its splendid record; for the several acts which extend legitimate aid to the basic industry of agriculture; for the laws for the revision and reduction of taxes."

"We commend Congress for handling the industrial situation as a problem in which all Americans are vitally concerned, and for its investigation and efforts to cure industrial depression and radical and socialistic remedies which would only work greater injury to the workers and the country."

"As a result, business is experiencing a revival. The number of unemployed is less than half of that of a year ago, industry is on an upward grade, payrolls are being increased and the wage earners are assured that relief is at hand from the industrial depression in which the Democratic administration left them."

New and Watson Indorsed.
"We favor the earliest possible repeal of the present Democratic tariff law, under which there has been widespread depression and unemployment before and since the world war, and the enactment of a protective measure extending to American labor and enterprise tariff rates fully equalizing the cost of production at home and abroad. We predict that the enactment of a tariff law adequately protective of American labor, in conjunction with the other constructive measures of the Harding Administration, will be followed by a complete resumption of industry and a era of prosperity without parallel in our national history."

"We unqualifiedly indorse the records of Senators Harry S. New and James E. Watson and the Republican members of the lower House of Congress. They have played a leading part in the constructive legislative programme of Congress and have given the fullest and best sympathetic cooperation to the executive branch of the Government."

"We would emphasize the fact that to complete the program which the Republican party has initiated it is necessary to continue the hearty cooperation which now exists between the Congress and the President, and to this end we pledge our efforts to the election of that statesman and scholar, former Senator Albert M. Beveridge and a solid

Continued on Page Four.

The Best Writing Papers
are Whiting Papers.—Adm.

BACON AND DAVISON TO RUN FOR OFFICE

Former Will Be Nominated to Succeed Hicks as Representative in Congress.

Inspired by Fathers, Partners in Morgan Firm, to Seek Public Careers.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
NEW YORK, May 25.—Theodore Roosevelt announced to-night he would take personal charge of the prosecution of the war fraud cases, he was assisted by a group of special assistants, three of whom he named. He said also that a special Federal Grand Jury being formed to consider indictments already has ten members and will be functioning by Tuesday, when the first case will be presented.

The Attorney-General was a target for further attacks to-day in Congress. Senator La Follette (Wis.), after reading a letter from Samuel Undermyer about his findings in the Lockwood inquiry in New York, threatened what would amount to impeachment of Attorney-General Daugherty if he fails to act.

Senator Watson (Ga.) charged that Attorney-General Daugherty, at the instigation of Thomas L. Feltner, his associate in getting Charles W. Morse out of prison in 1912, recently obtained the release of two large shipments of liquor seized by dry agents in New York.

In the House Representative Roy O. Woodruff (Mich.) blocked the House program for a three day recess, insisting that it first pass his resolution for an investigation of Mr. Daugherty.

Has Followed Every Case.
The Attorney-General's statement of the part he will take in prosecuting war grafters came in connection with a statement from the Department of Justice announcing the appointment of Representative C. Frank Reavis (Neb.), who will resign from Congress for the purpose, and Col. Henry W. Anderson at Richmond, Va., to be special assistants in charge of different features of the program. The selection of Roscoe C. McCulloch, former member of Congress from Ohio, already had been announced. Mr. Daugherty said:

"I have been personally informed of every step taken in these cases and have either given or approved every order or action taken in them. I shall continue in charge of the new bureau, or division, as it may be called, of the bureau of investigation and collecting evidence in the so-called war contract cases, has been carried on under my direction. With the assistance of the regular force in the department ever since I became Attorney-General."

"It is not until the audit comes from the department where the matter originated that the Department of Justice has any jurisdiction in the premises. This department has no right to go to any other department of the Government and examine and audit either its books or its claims. Such claims, however, as have come to this department during the last year have been given immediate attention and either been sent to the proper United States Attorney for appropriate action or they have been turned over to the department, with directions to gather all available evidence to the end that such actions, criminal or civil, as the facts justify, might be begun."

Up to the present time it has been possible for the department to make all the preliminary investigations essential to the preparation of these cases with its regular force. A number of additional men were required for this work, which has been in progress more than a year. The point has been reached now where it is necessary to have an additional corps of experienced attorneys and auditors."

Big Salary Saving.
The Department of Justice statement outlining the program for prosecuting the war grafters, after declaring that some of the cases will be ready soon for presentation to the Grand Jury, made a strong point of the fact that Mr. Daugherty will take personal charge, thereby saving a large salary otherwise necessary for a directing attorney.

"Instead of employing one special Assistant Attorney-General at a salary upon which Congress has placed no limitation, the Attorney-General will himself direct the work. He has decided the work would probably proceed more satisfactorily if he assumed direct control of the Attorney-General of the United States with a number of distinguished lawyers from all parts of the country, selected for their special fitness for the posts, working under him."

"Under this plan the Attorney-General will use the salary of perhaps \$25,000 or \$30,000 a year which otherwise might have been paid in the actual prosecution of the cases. This determination means that all of the principal associates employed in this case will receive a salary of only \$10,000 per annum. Those whom the Attorney-General has already selected are men whose incomes in private practice are probably five times as large as the amounts they will receive for the conspicuous service they will render to the Government and the people."

"Those cases in which the venue falls within the District of Columbia will be handled by the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia."

POISON AND ARSON LAID TO REJECTED SUITOR

Trohn, Former Employer, Arrested in Richmond.

Everett Steelensworth, aged 26, of 122 Richmond street, Port Richmond, Staten Island, who on April 23 is alleged to have forced entrance to the home of Abraham Trohn, 240 Hermon street, Port Richmond, a former employer, poisoned some wine and then set fire to the house, was arrested last night, charged with burglary, attempted arson and attempting to poison the family.

Trohn is a furniture dealer and Steelensworth was employed by him as a chauffeur until a few months ago, when he was discharged because the merchant's daughter, Elizabeth, complained that he was trying to force his attentions on her. When he continued to annoy her she had him placed on probation for a year. The fire in the Trohn home was seen by a dog, which barked and the fire was discovered. Next day Abraham Trohn, young son of the furniture man, drank some of the wine and became ill. It was found that he had been poisoned by a white powder sprinkled in the wine.

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DAUGHERTY ASSUMES PERSONAL CHARGE OF GRAFT PROSECUTIONS

He Will Present First War Contract Case to Jury on Tuesday.

NAMES SOME OF AIDS

La Follette Offers Letter From Undermyer—Woodruff Fights On.

FREED LIQUOR, CHARGE

Watson Says Secretary at Feltner's Request Released. Seized Rum Here.

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Lloyd George Proclaims Anglo-French Cooperation

LONDON, May 25 (Associated Press).—Prime Minister Lloyd George in his speech on the Genoa conference silenced the opposition in the House of Commons by solemnly proclaiming a policy of cooperation with the French democracy. There was loud cheering as he said:

"You cannot settle the reparations question unless you carry the judgment of France along with you, and you cannot do that by flouting the Versailles treaty and trying to ignore France. I want to work with the good will of the democracy of France. We must work together for peace in Europe, and upon that principle we shall work as wholeheartedly as the democracy of France for that purpose, as we work in order to defend Europe against the aggression of our common enemy."

The relations between England and France are exciting greater contentions feelings between the different sections of the House of Commons than even the policy toward Russia.

RUTH EXILED AGAIN; INSULTS AN UMPIRE

Throws Handful of Dirt in Face When Close Decision Is Adverse.

ON RAMPAGE IN STAND
Suspended Amid Jeers and Boos After Violent Display of Temper.

There was an explosion of temper that cracked the concrete stands at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Brooding over the fickleness of the baseball fan, Babe Ruth ran amuck in the third inning. He threw a handful of dirt into the face of Umpire Hildebrand, dashed into the stands, chased a cash customer from the park and then danced on the Yankee dugout in a troglodyte rage defying the world.

That dance was Ruth's primitive protest against the real American sport, which is not baseball. It is lifting a popular idol as high as possible and then letting him drop. In Ruth's attitude and expression there was the same menace that was in Samson when he started to pull down the temple upon himself and his tormentors. The Babe has a temper, a temper that makes that of the prima donna who jabs her conductor with batons seem stolid by comparison.

Ruth had been downcast for several days over his failure to hit and the fact that his former admirers had begun to jeer him. In the third inning of the game yesterday he drove a single to right and tried to make it a two bagger. The ball arrived just as the Babe slid to the bag and Umpire Hildebrand called him out.

Babe Wild With Rage.
He scooped up a handful of dirt and threw it over the umpire. Hildebrand jerked his thumb in the direction of the Yankee dugout, signifying that Ruth was out of the game. The Babe walked off toward the dugout. As he did he looked started in the stands. One voice rose above the rest in the conventional "Ya big bum, ya."

In spite of his weight Ruth jaunted to the top of the Yankee dugout and started up through the crowd. As he came his tormentor rushed merrily for the exits. The Babe finally heard the pleas of his teammates and gave up the chase.

The pursued man is a railway conductor who piles between New York and Buffalo. Judging from the speed with which he left the Polo Grounds, he must have arrived at that city at least six hours ahead of the Empire State Express. He certainly was traveling, for he carried away part of a revolving case of the department, with directions to gather all available evidence to the end that such actions, criminal or civil, as the facts justify, might be begun."

Up to the present time it has been possible for the department to make all the preliminary investigations essential to the preparation of these cases with its regular force. A number of additional men were required for this work, which has been in progress more than a year. The point has been reached now where it is necessary to have an additional corps of experienced attorneys and auditors."

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LYDDGEORGE'S ACTS AT GENOA SUSTAINED BY COMMONS 235-26

British Premier Exposes Objects, Obstacles and Achievements of Parley.

RUSSIA FIRST CONCERN

Force Tried and Failed and Leaving Her Alone Was Inexpedient.

CALLS SOVIET OLIGARCHY

Power Rests on Workers in Towns, Not 1 Per Cent. of People.

By JOHN McH. STUART.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau.
London, May 25.

Premier Lloyd George's course of action at the Genoa conference received overwhelming approval in the House of Commons this evening when, after the Premier had made an exhaustive report on his policy, the House rejected an amendment expressing disapproval of his statements by a vote of 235 to 26.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech dealt primarily with the appearance at Genoa of the Russian delegation, their arguments and the conditions in Russia under Soviet Government, with the non-aggression pact, the coming Hague meeting and the reports of the financial and transportation committees. He declared his whole hearted desire for a policy of cooperation with France.

Summing up his references to the conference the Premier said:

"I am not going to say that Genoa will ultimately succeed. I believe it has accomplished great things already. If Genoa fails the position of Europe will indeed be tragic. The British delegation are proud that they took a leading part in upholding and fighting for high ideals which always will be associated with the grave problems at Genoa."

Russia a Paradox.
Referring to Russia Mr. Lloyd George said that Russia was a peasant proprietary nation. He said 95 per cent. of Russian property was land that the Soviets had nominally nationalized. "But it is as much peasant property as if the titles were written out," he added. "I told the Russian delegates this, and they could not